



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Tampico is not a yellow-fever endemic territory, and with a reasonable quarantine established against infected and presumably infected places would for all time remain clear of the disease.

Reports from Veracruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 31 and August 8, as follows:

Week ended July 29, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	6
Vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes.....	2
Number of crew inspected.....	420
Number of passengers inspected.....	197

During the week 5 cases of yellow fever were reported in Veracruz, but no deaths. No other quarantinable disease was reported.

Week ended August 5, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	6
Vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes.....	1
Number of crew inspected.....	300
Number of passengers inspected.....	115

Three cases and 1 death of yellow fever were reported during the week.

The steamship *Nor* arrived August 2, four days from New Orleans. At inspection made by the Mexican port physician 4 of the crew were found to have slightly elevated temperatures and were isolated on shore. The vessel was fumigated throughout by the Mexican health officials. The men soon recovered without presenting symptoms of yellow fever. During the vessel's stay in port, 4 days, I made three inspections of the ship with muster of the crew, taking temperatures, at one time, of all on board. No further cases of sickness occurred.

NICARAGUA.

Reports from Bluefields, fruit port—Yellow fever in Leon.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Week ended August 1, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 3 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and phthisis pulmonalis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. On account of yellow fever in New Orleans 2 steamers will now clear from this port for Mobile and 2 for New Orleans.

News has been received here of the presence of yellow fever in Leon, Nicaragua.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 26 30	Bluefields	24	7	1
	Dictator	19	0	2